

# Inge Tetens

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/10537674/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

15  
papers

1,336  
citations

758635

12  
h-index

996533

15  
g-index

15  
all docs

15  
docs citations

15  
times ranked

1765  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Validation of Reported Whole-Grain Intake from a Web-Based Dietary Record against Plasma Alkylresorcinol Concentrations in 8- to 11-Year-Olds Participating in a Randomized Controlled Trial. <i>Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2016, 146, 377-383.	1.3	20
2	Whole grain and body weight changes in apparently healthy adults: a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled studies. <i>American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2013, 98, 872-884.	2.2	167
3	Whole Grain Compared with Refined Wheat Decreases the Percentage of Body Fat Following a 12-Week, Energy-Restricted Dietary Intervention in Postmenopausal Women. <i>Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2012, 142, 710-716.	1.3	148
4	A Low Glycemic Index Diet Does Not Affect Postprandial Energy Metabolism but Decreases Postprandial Insulinemia and Increases Fullness Ratings in Healthy Women. <i>Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2011, 141, 1679-1684.	1.3	39
5	Wholegrain vs. refined wheat bread and pasta. Effect on postprandial glycemia, appetite, and subsequent ad libitum energy intake in young healthy adults. <i>Appetite</i> , 2010, 54, 163-169.	1.8	101
6	Dietary Patterns Predict Changes in Two-Hour Post-Oral Glucose Tolerance Test Plasma Glucose Concentrations in Middle-Aged Adults. <i>Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2009, 139, 588-593.	1.3	7
7	Associations between postprandial insulin and blood glucose responses, appetite sensations and energy intake in normal weight and overweight individuals: a meta-analysis of test meal studies. <i>British Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2007, 98, 17-25.	1.2	150
8	Association between dietary glycemic index, glycemic load, and body mass index in the Inter99 study: is underreporting a problem?. <i>American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2006, 84, 641-645.	2.2	48
9	Glycemic and insulinemic responses as determinants of appetite in humans. <i>American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2006, 84, 1365-1373.	2.2	62
10	The use of glycaemic index tables to predict glycaemic index of breakfast meals. <i>British Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2005, 94, 135-136.	1.2	6
11	Reply to CM Strik and CJ Henry. <i>American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2005, 81, 941.	2.2	6
12	Dietary Glycemic Index, Glycemic Load, Fiber, Simple Sugars, and Insulin Resistance: The Inter99 study. <i>Diabetes Care</i> , 2005, 28, 1397-1403.	4.3	163
13	Evaluation of dietary intake in a Danish population: the Inter99 study. <i>Scandinavian Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2004, 48, 136-143.	0.2	15
14	No difference in body weight decrease between a low-glycemic-index and a high-glycemic-index diet but reduced LDL cholesterol after 10-wk ad libitum intake of the low-glycemic-index diet. <i>American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2004, 80, 337-347.	2.2	248
15	The use of glycaemic index tables to predict glycaemic index of composite breakfast meals. <i>British Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2004, 91, 979-989.	1.2	156